## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

men trained in its use. The number of men necessary to perform this duty alone is ascertained by the War department, at a min!mum allowance, to be 18,420.

There are fifty-eight or more military posts in the United States other than the coast defense fortifications. The number of these posts is being constantly increased by congress. More than \$22,000,000 has and they can only be cared for by the regular army. The posts now in existence and others to be built provide for accommodations for, and, if fully garrisoned, require 26,000 troops. Many of these post are along our frontier or at important strategic points, the occupation of which is necessary.

## Forces in the Islands.

We have in Cuba between 5.000 and 6,000 troops. For the present our troops in that island cannot be withdrawn or materially diminished, and certainly not until the conclusion of the labors of the constitutional convention now in session and a government provided by the new constitution shall have been established and its stability assured.

In Porto Rico we have reduced the garrisons to 1,636, which includes 896 native troops. There is no room for further reduction here. We will be required to keep considerable force in the Philippine islands for some time to come. From the best information obtainable we shall need there for the immediate future from 50,000 to 60,000 men. I am sure the number may be reduced as the insurgents shall come to acknowledge the authority of the United States, of which there are assuring indica-

## One Hundred Thousand Men.

It must be apparent that we will re quire an army of about 60,000, and that during the present conditions in Cuba and the authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this num-

The full discussion of this subject by the secretary of war in his annual report is called to your earnest attention.

I renew the recommendation made in my last annual message that the congress provide a special medal of honor for the volunteers, regulars, sailors and marines on mained in the service after their terms of enlistment had expired.

I favor the recommendation of the secretary of war for a detail of officers of the line of the army when vacancies occur in the adjutant general's department, inspector general's department, quartermaster gen-eral's department, subsistence department, pay department, ordnance department and signal corps.

The army cannot be too highly commended for its faithful and effective service in active military operations in the field and the difficult work of civil administration.

## BURAL FREE DELIVERY A FEATURE Extension of Postal Facilities to Peo-

ple Outside of Towns Commended. The continued and rapid growth of the postal service is a sure index of the great and increasing business activity of the country. Its most striking new development is the extension of rural free delivery. This has come almost wholly within the last including reissues and designs, during the year. At the beginning of the fiscal year fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, 1,169 trade 1899-1900 the number of routes in eperation marks, 682 labels and 93 prints registered. was only 291 and most of these had been run- The number of patents which expired was ning less than twelve months. On the 19,988. The actual receipts for patents were November, 1900, the number had \$1.358,228.35. The expenditures increased to 2,614, reaching into forty-four states and territories, and serving a population of 1.801,524. The number of applications now pending and awaiting action nearly equals all those granted up to the present time, and by the close of the current fiscal year about 4.000 routes will have been established, providing for the daily delivery of mails at the scattered homes

of about 3,500,000 rural population.

This service ameliorates the isolation of

farm life, conduces to good roads, and quickens and extends the dissemination of general information. Experience thus far has tended to allay the apprehension that it would be so expensive as to forbid its general adoption or to make it a serious burden. Its actual application has shown that it increases postal receipts, and can accompanied by reductions in other branches of the service, so that the augmented revenues and the accomplished savings together materially reduce the net The evidences which point to these conclusions are presented in detail in the annual report of the postmaster general, which, with its recommendations, is recommended to the consideration of the congress. The full development of this special service, however, requires such a large outlay of money that it should be undertaken only after a careful study and thorough understanding of all that it involves MORE VESSELS FOR THE NEW NAVY.

## Secretary Long's Estimates Are Approved by the Executive.

Very efficient service has been rendered by the navy in connection with the insurrection in the Philippines and the recent disturbance in China. A very satisfactory settlement has been



voided in the morning and that which contains a sediment after standing, certainly indicates dangerously affected ters worse, but at once take the remedy which you can depend upon absolutely

# KID-NE-OIDS

are guaranteed by the proprietors un-50 forfeit to cure any case of Kidney Disease or Pain in the Back. This is a tempting offer and is made in perfect good faith. Other distinctive symptoms of Kidney Disease are Backache Dizziness, Puffing under the Eyes, Rheumatic Pains, General Weakness, and frequently all the troubles peculiar to women. Kid-ne-oids will restore you.

## NEBBASKA

people cured by Kid-ne-olds. In writing them please enclose stamped addressed envelope. C. E. Smith, 7814 Sherman ave. Omaha
C. Tunkey, Engineer, 1802 Miami at Omaha
V. M. Garner, 2800 Oak at Omaha
H. Parker, 2518 N. 19th at Omaha
L. J. C. Davis, 606 S. 30th ave. Omaha
E. Murphy, Coachmen, 218 S. 25th at Omaha
A. E. Harris, 1419 Howard at Omaha
A. E. Harris, 1419 Howard at Omaha
A. E. Millenton, 706 S. 30th at Omaha
B. Wanson, Printer, 311 S. 12th at Omaha
T. H. Williamson, 717 S. 17th at Omaha
H. C. Rogers, 406 N. 34th at Omaha

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets, and sell at fifty cents a box at drug stores, JOHN MORROW & CO., SPRINGFIELD ..

for a government armor plant avoided.

I approve of the recommendations of the of this enormous undertaking. required increase of the navy makes necessary. I commend to the favorable action of the congress the measure now pending for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late David D. Porter. I commend also the establishment of a national naval reserve and of the grade of vice admiral Provision should be made, as recommended been expended in building and equipment by the secretary, for suitable reward for the most distinguished service during the recent war with Spain have received in useful lines, making progress in meteororeturn no recognition from the congress.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS.

Condition of Public Domain Gets the Leading Consideration. The total area of public lands as given by the secretary of the interior is approximately 1,071,881,662 acres, of which 917,935,880 acres are undisposed of and 154,-145,782 acres have been reserved for various purposes. The public lands disposed of during the year amount to 13,453,887.96 ieres, including 62,423.09 acres of Indian lands, an increase of 4,271,474.80 over the preceding year. The total receipts from the sale of public lands during the fiscal year were \$4,379,758.10, an increase of \$1,309,-\$20.76 over the preceding year.

The results obtained from our forest policy have demonstrated its wisdom and the necessity in the interest of the public for its continuance and increased appropriations by the congress for the carrying on of the work. On June 30, 1900, there were thirty-seven forest reserves, created by presidential proclamations under section 24 f the act of March 3, 1891, embracing an area of 46,456,489 acres.

During the past year the Olympic reserve in the state of Washington, was reduced 265,040 acres, leaving its present area at Philippines the president should have 1,523,840 acres. The Prescott reserve in Arizona was increased from 10,240 acres to 423,680 acres, and the Big Horn reserve, tion of the service of the department. ber authority should be given to raise native in Wyoming, was increased from 1,127,690 troops in the Philippines up to 15,000, which acres to 1,180,800 acres. A new reserve, the the Taft commission believes will be more Santa Yinez, in California, embracing an effective in detecting and suppressing area of 145,000 acres, was created during guerrillas, assassins and ladrones than our this year. On October 10, 1900, the Crow Creek forest reserve in Wyoming was created, with an area of 56,320 acres.

In the Pension Bureau. At the end of the fiscal year there were on the pension roll 993,225 names, a net increase of 2,010 over the fiscal year 1899. The number added to the rolls during the duty in the Philippines who voluntarily re- year was 45,344. The amount disbursed for army pensions during the year was \$134,-700,597.24, and for navy pensions \$3,761,-533.41, a total of \$138,462,130.65, leaving an unexpended balance of \$5,542,768.25 to be ecvered into the treasury, which shows an increase over the previous year's expenditure of \$107,077.70. There were 684 names added to the rolls during the year by spe-

cial acts passed at the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress. The act of May, 1900, among other things provides for an extension of income to widows pensioned under said act to \$250 per annum. The secretary of the interior believes that by the operations of this act the number of persons pensioned under it will increase, and the increased annual payment for pensions will be between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

The government justly appreciates the services of its soldiers and sailors by making pension payments liberal beyond precedent to them, their widows and orphans. There were 26,540 letters patent granted, 827.58, showing a surplus of \$110,400.77.

## Alaska and Hawaii.

The attention of the congress is called to the report of the secretary of the interior touching the necessity for the further establishment of schools in the territory of

Much interesting information is given in the report of the governor of Hawaii as the date of the approval of the joint resolution of the congress providing for their annexation, up to April 30, 1900, the date not intended for their support. There of the approval of the act providing a government for the territory and thereafter.

The last Hawatian census, taken in the year 1896, gives a total population of 109,-020, of which \$1,019 were native Hawaiians. The number of Americans reported was The results of the federal census, taken this year, show the islands to have I urgently recommend that the congress a total population of 154,001, showing an increase over that reported in 1896 of 44,-981, or 41.2 per cent.

There has been marked progress in the educational, agricultural and railroad development of the islands.

## Watching Water Supply.

In the territorial act of April 30, 1909. section 7 of said act repeals chapter 34 of participate in this movement to honor the the civil laws of Hawaii, whereby the government was to assist in encouraging and developing the agricultural resources of the republic, especially irrigation. The governor Hawaii recommends legislation looking to the development of such water supply as may exist on the public lands, with a view of promoting land settlement. The earnest consideration of the congress is trict of Columbia was 14,093; today it is invited to this important recommendation 278,718. and others as embodied in the report of the secretary of the interior.

The director of the census states that the work in connection with the twelfth census is progressing favorably. This national undertaking, ordered by the congress each decade, has finally resulted in the colection of an aggregation of statistical facts to determine the industrial growth of the country, its manufacturing and mechanical esources, its richness in mines and forests, the number of its agriculturists, their farms and products, its education and religious opportunities, as well as questions pertaining to sociological conditions.

### Principal Work is Completed. The labors of the officials in charge of the

30, 1899, requiring the completion of the four important and most desired subjects, tive mansion, provides commemorative exnamely, population, agricultural, manufacturing and vital statistics, will be completed within the prescribed limit. The field work incident to the above ina result the population of the states and territories, including the Hawalian islands and Alaska, has been announced. growth of population during the las

numerical increase than in any previous census in the history of the country. Bulletins will be issued as rapidly as pos sible giving the population by states and territories by minor civil divisions. Sev eral announcements of this kind have already been made and it is hoped that the list will be completed by January 1. Other bulletins giving the results of the manufacturing and agricultural inquiries vill be given to the public as rapidly as

lecade amounts to over 13,000,000, a greater

## circumstances will admit Permanent Census Bureau.

The director, while confident of his ability to complete the different branches of the undertaking in the allotted time, finds himself embarrassed by the lack of a trained force properly equipped for statistical work. thus raising the question whether, in the interest of economy and a thorough execution of the census work, there should not be retained in the government employ a certain number of experts, not only to aid in the preliminary organization prior to

made of the long-pending question of the the taking of the decennial census, but in manufacture of armor plate. A reasonable addition to have the advantage in the field price has been secured and the necessity and office work of the bureau of trained assistants to facilitate the early completion

secretary of the navy for new vessels and I recommend that the congress at its for additional officers and men which the present session apportion representation among the several states as provided by the constitution

## IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

and tacfulness of His Portfolio. The Department of Agriculture has been extending its work during the past year, reaching farther for new varieties of seeds special merit. Many officers who rendered and plants, co-operating more fully with the states and territories in research along logical work relating to lines of wireless telegraphy and forecasts for ocean-going vessels, continuing inquiry as to animal disease, looking into the extent and character of food adulteration, outlining plans that producers may cultivate with better knowledge of conditions and helping to clothe desert places with grasses suitable to our arid regions. Our island possessions are being considered, that their peoples may be helped to produce the tropical the United States. Inquiry into methods has been inaugurated. Irrigation problems

> ful and increased consideration. An extensive exhibit at Paris of the products of agriculture has made the peoples of many countries more familiar with the varied products of our fields and their con parative excellence.

> The collection of statistics regarding our crops is being improved and sources of information are being enlarged to the end that producers may have the earliest advices regarding crop conditions. There has never been a time when those for whom it was established have shown more apprecia-

## SOME GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Matters of Minor Import that Need Legislative Attention. In my annual message of December 5 1898, I called attention to the necessity for some amendment of the alien contract law. There still remain important features of the rightful application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration, and I again commend these subjects to the careful attention of

That there may be secured the best serv ice possible in the Philippine Islands, I have issued, under date of November 10,

the congress.

1900, the following order: The United States civil service commission is directed to render such assistance as may be practicable to the civil service board, created under the act of the United States Philippine commission, for the establishment and maintenance of an honest and efficient civil service in the Philippine islands, and for that purpose to conduct examinations for the civil service of the Philippine islands, upon the request of the Philippine islands, upon the request of the civil service board of said islands, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the said board and the said United States civil service commission. civil service commission

The civil service commission is greatly adequate permanent force for clerical and troops under American officers. other assistance. Its needs are fully set forth in its report. I invite attention to the report, and especially urge upon the congress that this important bureau of the public service which passes upon the qualifications and character of so large a number of the officers and employes of the government should be supported by all needed appropriations to secure promptness and efficiency.

## Hall of Public Records.

I am very much impressed with the statement made by the heads of all the departments of the urgent necessity of a hall of public records. In every departmental building in Washington, so far as I am informed, the space for official records is Alaska, and favorable action is invited are lined with shelves, the middle floor space of many rooms is filled with file cases, and garrets and basements, which to the progress and development of the their accommodation, are crowded with islands during the period from July 7, 1898, them. Aside from the inconvenience there is great danger, not only from fire, but from the weight of these records upon timbers

should be a separate building especially designed for the purpose of receiving and preserving the annually accumulating archives of the several executive departments. Such a hall need not be a costly structure, but should be so arranged as to take early action in this matter.

I transmit to the congress a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the American Bar association concerning the proposed celebration of John Marshall day, February 4, 1901. Fitting exercises have been arranged, and it is earnestly desired by the committee that the congress may memory of the great jurist.

Capital Centenary Celebration. The transfer of the government to this

city is a fact of great historical interest. Among the people there is a feeling of genuine pride in the capital of the republic. It is a matter of interest in this connec tion that in 1800 the population of the Die The population of the city of Washington was then 3,210; today it is 218,196.

The congress having provided for "an appropriate national celebration of the cenennial anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, the committee authorized by it have prepared a program for the 12th of December, 1900, which date has been selected as the anniversary day. Deep interest has been shown in the arrangements for the celebration by the members of the committees of the senate and house of representatives, the committee of governors appointed by the president, and the committees appointed by the citizens and inhabitants of the District of Columbia genbureau indicate that the law of March erally. The program, in addition to a reception and other exercises at the execuercises to be held jointly by the senate and house of representatives in the hall of the house of representatives, and a reception in the evening at the Corcoran gallery or quiries is now practically finished, and as art in honor of the governors of the states and territories.

Enjoins Economy. In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in government expenditures and ap propriations, and the chosen representative of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity caution is not untimely. It will not abate, but strengthen confidence. It will not retard, but promote legitimate industrial and com mercial expansion. Our growing power brings with it the complications and perils requiring constant vigilance to avoid. must not be used to invite conflicts, nor for oppression, but for the more effective main enance of those principles of equality and justice upon which our institutions and happiness depend. Let us keep always in mind that the foundation of our government is liberty; its superstructure peace.
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 3, 1960. Do you need a hired girl? A Bee want ad

will bring one.

Secretary Root Tells of Work Done from Cuba to the Philippines.

REPORT OF UNUSUAL SCOPE AND INTEREST

Recommendation is Made of Reorgan isation Providing for a Minimum of 60,000 Men and a Maximum of 100,000,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The annual re-port of Secretary Root of the War depart-was increased from 635 to 3,350 and the to its wide scope and the fact that it treats to 143,120. He says that the pressure for of subjects of such importance as the Phil- education is earnest and universal and ippine insurrection, the Chinese campaign. that the appropriations for this purpose for the care, preservation and intelligent the developments in Cuba and Porto Rico this year amount to \$4,500,000, but great harvesting of our woodlands, studying soils and finally with the subject of army re- as the development has been, it will be organization. Some idea of what the army impossible, with the resources of the has been doing in the field and at home is island, for a long time to come to fully conveyed by the secretary's statement that | meet the demand for the learning so long its operations included the prosecution of withheld. the war for the suppression of the Philippine insurrection and the establishment of the island have been brought into sysproducts now so extensively brought into of a government in the Phillipines, the tematic condition and the hospitals imrescue of the foreign ministers in Pekin, proved. With one exception there was not during the year, help has been given to in Alaska and the construction of roads occupation to which a patient could go many localities and scientific investigation and telegraphs there; the conduct of the with reasonable prospect of proper faciliof material in the states and territories government of Porto Rico until May I last, ties and care. The condition of the inthe conduct of the government of Cuba, same was particularly distressing. They in our semi-arid regions are receiving care- prosecution of river and harbor works, the were confined in jails, fifthy and ragged garrisoning and maintaining of military all have been gathered in one large asylum about one-third of the army and the re- of modern humanity. enlistment of soldiers to take their place and the distribution of supplies to the scattered forces.

## Campaign in the Philippines.

The chapter of the report treating of military operations in the Philippines is unable to appear before anybody because a recital of the features of the campaigns that were conducted in the islands during the last year. It is said that the purpose was to pursue the small bands of Filipinos scattered throughout the islands. The effort was successful and resulted in the further and practically complete disintegration of the insurrectionary bands; in the rescue of nearly all the American and Spenish prisoners; in the capture of many of the leading insurgents and the destruction of large quantities of arms and supplies. Secretary Root says that with the execution of the military plans there all quite unfamiliar with. One of the results formal and open resistance to American authority in the Philippines terminated, caving only an exceedingly vexatious and annoying guerrilla warfare, of a character closely approaching brigandage, which will require time, patience and good judg-

ment to finally suppress. The secretary further says that it reguires over 400 different posts in the Philippinnes, because the Tagalogs, who are in rebellion, have adopted deliberately the policy of murdering, so far as they are able, all of their countrymen who are friendly to the United States. He thinks that the most efficient measures for the reduction of the number of posts or troops in the Philippines will be the construction of roads, the establishment of personal reembarrassed in its work for want of an and, finally, the organization of native

## American Troops in China.

The campaign of the United States troops in China is treated with some length in the report. The secretary reviews in detail the rapid and, effective steps by which partment during that period, which were published by the department from time to time, and speaks in terms of praise of the splendid conduct of the troops and of their able officers. He adds:

"In the end it is gratifying to know that the Chinese have returned in great numbers and that there has been a general resumption of business under protection of our forces in that portion of Pekin which was assigned to our care and which is still

under the charge of the legation guard." Civil Government in Philippines. The progress that has been achieved during the year in the erection of a civil government in the Philippines is made the subject of a special chapter in the report. Beginning with the chaos left by the withdrawal of the Spanish authority, which had always controlled, Secretary Root has shown how the principles of civil government by easy steps were put in operation. The substantive body of Spanish law was excellent and adequate if it could be applied. The first step was the organization of courts, beginning with the supreme court, headed by Chief Justice Arellano and five of the ablest lawyers of the island. The Spanish criminal procedure was re formed and for the first time there was persons charged with crime in the Philippines. The next step was the establishment of municipal governments placing the control or ordinary affairs of government with the municipal authorities. Then the marriage law was modified to legalize civil marriages. The United States patent and trade mark laws were adopted, the coasting trade was regulated, burdensome Spanish taxes were abolished, the schools were extended and improved, a quarantine law was put in force, the customs and insular revenues were greatly iscreased and a rigid high license and early-closing law were imposed upon the saloons in Manila.

Work of Second Commission. The second Philippine commission, headed by Judge Taft, is continuing the good work and following the ordinary course of legislative procedure. It holds open sessions, takes testimony and receives suggestions from citizens.

It has appropriated money for the construction of roads and bridges, for the survey of a railroad and for the payment of a superintendent of public instruction. The tariff law has been revised by a special board and Manila harbor is to be improved. The receipts from customs for the last half of the fiscal year show an increase of \$1, 785,496, but this will not be enough to pros ecute internal improvements and establish schools as rapidly as these undertakings should progress. Therefore, Secretary Roo recommends that congress authorize a bond issue for the construction of the railroad based on the road itself, or that the United States make a loan to the insular treasury to be paid from the island revenues. The secretary speaks of the serious embarrassment caused by the defective currency sys tem in the Philippines owing to the fluctu ating price of Mexican dollars and he submits two suggestions-one that the United example in their legislation of that wise States coin a special dollar for use in the islands of the same weight and fineness as the Mexican dollar, which shall take its chance with the fluctuation of the market. The other suggestion is that we coin an insular dollar, which we undertake to refeem in gold at 50 cents. He inclines, as does the secretary of the treasury, towards the second course.

Satisfactory Progress in Caba. Touching Cuba the report says that the utlook of affairs there during the year has been a continuance of the process of aiding the Cuban people in the development of the Cuban government in such a way that when fully organized it shall be stable and efficient. This has been done by guiding the Cubans in the first steps of systematic self-government and by introducing, mainly through Cuban officers, such reforms in administration as shall serve to put the

ARMY'S LONG PICKET LINE | business of the government in fairly good condition when a complete Cuban administration finally assumes control of the government of the Island. The report describes the taking of the census and the beginning of municipal elections. It explains that in view of the fact that 66 per cent could not read and write it was deemed advisable that absolutely unrestricted suffrage should be established. The report sketches the various steps of the government down to the gathering of the constitutional convention, which is now in session.

Grand Work for Schools. Treating of the subject of education Secretary Root speaks with pride of the development of the primary branches, showing that in the first six months of the calment is of more than usual interest, owing enrollment of scholars ran up from 27,995

The report also tells how the charities of improving our roads has been active the preservation and the relief of distress a place in Cuba at the time of American construction of seacoast fortifications, the and treated literally like wild beasts. Now posts and fortifications, the discharge of and are cared for according to the dictates

> Reforms in Cuban Prisons. The prisons were filled to overflowing with wretched creatures, living in indescribable filth and squalor, the women were obliged to sleep on the floor and were they were without clothes to cover their nakedness. Many of these unfortunate inmates had never been tried or convicted An American pardon board promptly released 520 prisoners of this class. prisons were cleaned, an inspection system established, youths separated from adults the untried from the convicted and the inolerable legal delay in trials was ended by the establishment of correctional courts for petty offenses. An order also has been made providing for the writ of habeas corpus, something the Cubans are now

are now wholly without inmates, Other things accomplished in Cuba hav been in the direction of public works, the erection of lighthouses and the revision of taxes. The revenues for the last fiscal year amounted to \$17,000,000 as against \$7,000,000 for the preceding six months and the revival of industry continues.

of these changes is that many of the prisons

Glowing Industrial Prospect. The tobacco crop is large and fine, the sugarcane area is extended, the fruit production is increasing, the mines at San tiago are in full operation and labor is in demand at good prices. Curiously enough, now that Spanish sovereignty has departed. Spanish immigration is setting in and before the end of December 50,000 lations between our officers and the people Spaniards will have reached Cuba within the last year.

Secretary Root says they are useful and welcome additions to the industry of the island. In concluding his remarks as to Cuba he says:

"Only a doubt as to the stability of the future government and uncertainty as to the continuance of a market for her prodgreat emergency from the Philippines and from this country to Take and thence how they forced that were the forced they forced their way to Pekin. He includes of the present constitutional convention sil the interesting dispatches passed be-tween General Chaffee and the War deestablish the prosperity of Cuba upon firm foundation.'

## Duties Done in Porto Rico

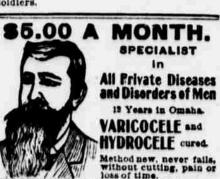
In Porto Rico, where the army controlled up to May 1, its principal function was the improvement of the civil administration, accustoming the people to the exercise of the powers of government and continuing the work of relief made necessary by the deplorable condition in which the island had been left by the great hurricane. The secretary accepts as his own General Davis' statement as to the creditable manner in which the army discharged the trust committed to it in Porto Rico and adds an expression of grateful appreciation of the devotion, judgment, good temper and ability exhibited by General Davis.

## Alaska Treated in Brief.

The report treats Alaskan conditions briefly, the main point of interest in that connection being the recommendation that a moderate appropriation be made for the relief of the native Esquimaux, who are afflicted by a series of fatal epidemics, and are in danger of extermination. It is said that several hundred white miners. unsuccessful and impoverished, who might have perished during Arctic winters, were brought home on government transports. real protection to the personal rights of But the principle is a bad one and notice is given that the War department does not intend again to furnish such transpor-

## Praise for Transport System.

A complimentary reference is made to the development of the splendid transport service by the quartermaster's department, The specifications upon which the work was done have been sought by the governments of England, France, Germany, Japan and Russia. The health of the army is said to have improved steadily since the close of the Spanish war and now that the Philippine troops are garrisoned in good quarters it is hoped that the death rate from disease will continue to fall so that it will reach the normal in the United States. The sec; retary says the military requirements is the Philippines may be summed up as follows: For the immediate future about 60,000 men. This number may be progressively decreased by the disappearance of real insurrection and the restoration of order and the substitution of native troops costing less than half to support. At no distant day the islands themselves will be able to pay for their own police protection. Provision should be made therefore for a minimum force of 60,000 with an authorized maximum of 100,000 and with authority to use native troops in place of American



Method new, never falls, without cutting, pain or loss of time.

SYPHLIS cured for life and the poison the system. Soon every sign and symptom disappears completely and ferever. No "BREAKING OUT" of the disease on the skin or fee.

"BREAKING OUT" of the disease on the skin or face. Treatment contains no dangerous drugs or injurious medicines.

WEAK MEN LOSS OF MANHOOD from EXSEXUALLY DESIGNATION OF EXHAUSTION, WASTING WEAKNESS INVOLUNTARY LOSSES, with EARLY DECAY in YOUNG and MIDDLE AGED, tack of vim, vigor and strength, with sexual organs impaired and weak.

STRICTURE Radically cured with a new and CLEET ment. No instruments no pain, no detention from business. Gonorrhoes, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. no detention from business. Good Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Call on or address 110 8. 14th St. Dr. Searies & Searies, Omaha, Neb.

# You and Your Children.

nervousness reaches out for the children. Cross words in the home warp the mind of the child; spasmodic correction stirs up rebellion; unreliable

judgment does lasting injury. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy calms the nerves of mothers and fathers, and shows them the wrong they are doing. Perhaps the mother is sickly, perhaps in constant

pain. Dr. Greene's Nervura would set her promptly on the way to health. Possibly the father has some chronic trou-

ble and needs the strengthening and toning up that is found in this great remedy. Both father and mother may be under great strain of financial worry; if so, Nervura will help them. It will give them calm judgment and assist them

over the rough places. Bringing up children is a great responsibility; you can't evade it, you must equip yourself for it. You must keep yourself in a physical and mental condition to perform your duty. If you

are ailing and nervous you cannot do this unaided, but with the help of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, great things can be done.

## Mrs. H. Silver, 142 Lewis St., New York Olty, says :

"I was nervous for four years so that I could do nothing. I went to different ecctors, but none could belp me. I read so much in the papers about Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy that I thought I would try it. After the first bottle I felt relieved, so I used a couple of bottles more, and now I am all right again. I thank Dr. Greene's Nervura for the good it did me. I also have two little girls who were sick, weak, and run down, to whom I gave Dr. Greene's Nervura. It did them so much good that I cannot be thankful enough. It made them well and strong again, and they are now, thanks to this wonderful remedy, healthy and vigorous. Before I took Dr. Greene's Nervura I could not eat or sleep. I could not do my housework, but now I am like a different woman. I give this testimonial that other sufferers may read it and know the good Nervura did me and my children."

# Dr. Greene's

Dr. Greene's Nervura will help your children. It is a purely vegetable preparation and helps Nature bring out the latent powers of the body and mind. Your children probably came into the world inheriting nervous tendency. Don't let them go through your hard experience. Get yourself in trim and do the right thing for the children. The well-trodden way and the means are here, make use of them.

# Write to Dr. Greene

If you are not certain that Nervura alone is what you need, consult Dr. Greene. He will tell you at once, as your case is not new to him. He has seen thousands just like it. He has helped

them and he will help you. If you are at a distance and can't call at Dr. Greene's office, 35 West 14th Street, New York City, you can write him all about it, and he will give you his advice in either case without charge, and confidentially.

## **经过效效效效效效效效效效** Your Fund of Knowledge

is not complete. No man, however studious, however great his attainments, however extensive his information, but is more or less dependent on his books.

Every reader, every student, every searcher after knowledge, depends a great deal on his dictionary. In fact, no study, no home library is complete without a good dictionary.

The latest and best is

# The Standard

No dictionary has received so much praise from the people-scholars, students, teachers, professors and the

An opportunity is offered the people to precure a

## Standard Dictionary for \$7.00

This low price places the book within the reach of so many that a discussion of the merits of the book seems in vain. But here are some of the opinions:

R. D. Blackmore, the Euglish Novelist: "The Standard Dictionary is most comprehensive and correct."

William Black, the Scotch Novelist: Admirably comprehensive and exact." A Conan Doyle, the Eminent English Novelist, London: "It become quite a joke with us that we cannot trip up this dictionary. We have several times been sure that we would, but have always failed."

Sir Edwin Arneld: "A noble piece of work, destined to be most useful. Everywhere copious, erudite, and reliable." Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser, Glasgow, Scotland: "Taken al-

together, the sum total is, the Standard Dictionary is without a peer.' Youths' Companion: Edward Stanwood, Managing Editor: "We have selected the Standard as the dictionary for the use of our proof-reader in

The Times-Democrat, New Orleans: "He who has the Standard at his elbow to refer to for the meaning, pronunciation, or derivation of a word, or for its compounds, synonyms, anneed another dictionary to help him

als own room."

the name of every one of the vast varieties of apple. The editors have forgotten nothing. It is all here, and everything where one can lay hand upon it." The Tribune, New York: ". . . comparison with the Century Dictionary leads to the inference that the Standard Dictionary has made a distinct advance in certain fields. . . . The new dictionary is rich in

The Christian Cynosure, Chicago:

"It is difficult to speak adequately

of this great work without seeming

The Interior, Chicago: "It was a

alog, for example, of the name of

stroke of genius to give a full cat-

every tool and of every device em-

ployed by the carpenter; to give us

to be extravagant.

terms peculiar to occultism and oriental religious." The Congregationalist, Boston: 'It is positively a splendid piece of work and an honor to our country. The Western Druggist, Chicago: 'Americans have just reasons to feel proud of this achievement." The Christian Secretary, Hart-

ford: "We cannot speak in teo high THE STANDARD has a vocabulary of 309,000

words. The Century 225,000, Webster's 125,000, Worcester's 105,000.

THE STANDARD was produced at a cost of a mil-THE STANDARD will bear comparison with any

other dictionary because there is nothing omitted.

THE STANDARD contains the best definitions from the most eminent scholars of the day. Step into the store and see the work.

Megeath Stationery Co. 1309 Farnam Street.

**建筑过来,此类,所有,不是是一种。**